SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

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editorial

Joint Action, a Factor of Success of South Viet Nam Townsfolk

NGUYEN VAN THIEU is going to be installed for a new term as a US quisling. Apart from erecting a stand for his inauguration, he is taking measures to reinforce his presidential seat by discarding those who do not see eye to eye with him, and crack down savagely on the opposition. Rumours are abroad in Saigon of the discharge of some superior officers from their present civil jobs or the expatriation of General Ky.

OF course, what will be shall be. The repressive measures he has to take daily against people in Saigon, Da Nang, Hue, Can Tho, are proofs of the high degree of fascization of his regime. It is obvious that this rule is built on terror and repression. In fact, Thieu has been using 110,000 policemen and many regular battalions together with a strong force of civil guards to terrorize, arrest and torture the population including students, intellectuals, priests and even MPs. But his acts make him more isolated and deplete his own strength.

Thieu has managed to keep his tottering seat, after a hard wrangle which revealed him as a cruel, crafty and infamous traitor to the country.

Meanwhile, US "Vietnamization" has undergone a serious trial on the battlefield. After the strategic setbacks of Operations "Lam Son 719" and "Toan Thang 1-71," his strategic reserve forces, though supported by US aircraft and artillery, continue to lick the dust on all the Indochinese battlefields.

In the US, great difficulties have arisen in the political and economic fields. The emergency economic measures taken by the Nixon administration only touched off a mounting wave of protest among various sections of the American people. The Fall Offensive with slogans demanding a time-limit for troop withdrawal and castigating the US war of aggression as responsible for the present inflation and unemployment testifies to the powerful growth of the anti-war movement and the new failure of Nixon's new economic measures aimed at placating public opinion.

This situation has greatly boomeranged on the predicament faced by Nguyen Van Thieu and raised further obstacles on the road on which has embarked the Vietnamization chariot drawn by Nguyen Van Thieu under the whip of his American bosses. Of course, it will on the other hand give a strong fillip to the development of the mass movement in urban centres.

THIS agitation has been impelled by the elections to the "Lower House" and the presidential elections. It is now not only kept alive by school youths, intellectuals, workers, small traders, but also by ex-servicemen, disabled soldiers, even by members of the Saigon administration and parliament; it is not only the concern of the An Quang Buddhist sect and the Buddhist Institute for Religious Affairs but also that of the Catholics, Caodaists and Cambodian Buddhists.

The anti-US-Thieu feeling is not only shown in slogans against election frauds and for improvement of the living standard but is spearheaded against US aggression and "Vietnamization" of the war and for an end to the war, immediate restoration of peace in South Viet Nam and repatriation of all GIs. The Saigonese oppose Thieu not only because he is cruel and sanguinary but because he is a US pliant tool for "Vietnamization."

In putting out the slogans: "Thieu spells war", "Thieu means bloodshed," the townsfolk in South Viet Nam are well aware that to oppose Thieu is not only to oppose a dictatorial regime which is corroding the South Vietnamese society but also to suppress an instrument to Vietnamize the war, a client administration to carry out US aggression. That is why to fight swindles is not only to fight simply for democratic freedoms but also to oppose the political implication of "Vietnamization," to foil the US attempt to put on the Thieu administration a "democratic" and "constitutional" face. It was for this reason that anti-election actions were able to rally people of all walks of life in the South such as toilers, students, intellectuals and even priests, and members of the Saigon army and administration. It was not casual that the South Viet Nam townsfolk closely coordinated the

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U. S., GO HOME!

THE US has brought in hundreds of thousands of GIs and CIA operatives, and now it is behaving like the real master of our country, having at its disposal enough personnel and means to hold our country under its sway.

US troops have the right to kill Vietnamese, the USAF has the right to bomb and devastate South Vietnam's countryside. This is a fact known to everybody.

US soldiery have murdered innocent Vietnamese at My Lai, Quang Ngai and so many other places. Vietnamese students and pupils have responded by burning a number of US cars, by displaying banners demanding that Bunker go home, but all this is not enough to counter-balance the damage caused by US presence here. Nobody can condemn the students and pupils' patriotic actions.

Their patriotism, translated in courageous deeds, has somehow alleviated our people's humiliation caused by the scornful utterances of Nixon and Bunker.

The continuous and well-coordinated anti-US popular movement has, to a certain extent, saved the honour of the Vietnamese nation, a nation that prides itself on its fourmillenary civilization. The behaviour of the young generations of today is but the repetition and continuation of the signal exploits of Tran Quoc Toan, Tran Binh Trong, the heroes of yore who could not sit idle when the nation was in danger.

In this ebullient drive for independence and peace, countless are students and pupils who sacrifice their lives or endure emprisonment and torture, to shoulder the responsibility incumbent on all patriotic citizens and set examples to people of all walks of life, urging them to rise up.

The uprising of our people at this moment of fate will decide the future of our nation — independence and peace or subservience to the US imperialists.

The US has not been invited by the Vietnamese people here, this has been admitted by the American press and the Pentagon papers. It has come only to achieve its imperialistic designs.

As it has come here uninvited, there is every likelihood that it is not going to withdraw unless we kick it out.

To kick the US out means to kick out not only the GIs but also every American imperialist who is lording it over in this land — be him a soldier murderer or any other American pursuing his imperialistic undertaking.

Our country may be still poor and our capabilities and means limited, but our people's national pride is boundless.

... The spirit of our mountains and rivers, the souls of our ancestors are once again exhorting us to rise up and fight for independence, till the US aggressors are driven out of our country.

We have to chase out the US imperialists because they have brought calamities to our people.

Death, imprisonment, famine, slavery such have been the bloody gifts donated by the US imperialists to our people over the past years... They have moreover imposed on us a band of docile servants — traitors who have sprung from nearly the same stock!

No Vietnamese is unaware of the real nature of US imperialism. Only a few selfish and cowardly people accept a life of slaves for profit. But the time will come when they have to sink their heads and can no longer rely on foreigners to torture and persecute patriots.

Let all Vietnamese, conscious of their responsibility to the nation and history, bend their energies to push the US imperialists out of our national territory.

So long as they rule over our country, Vietnamese will have to die, to starve or to live in shame.

Only by chasing away the US can our land enjoy peace and recover its vitality, and can the millions of our fellow-countrymen devote themselves to national construction.

Once the US is ousted, we shall have a national leadership whom the people love and who, instead of exploiting the people and remitting their money abroad to build villas and houses there, share the sufferings of the people.

Once the US is expelled from here, we shall not have to feel ashamed at reading this entry in the books of history: "Viet Nam once again was subjugated by foreigners."

We have to drive away the US if we are to look at other peoples with our heads high and if our conscience is not to feel guilty towards our descendants.

We have to drive away the US to remove the stain on our society, to restore the affection that must exist between countrymen and the pride that must be in every human being.

The behaviour and deeds of South Vietnam's students and pupils in face of the US imperialists are praiseworthy indeed and deserve a mention in history.

Tin Sang (*Morning News—Saigon*)
October 13, 1971

US vehicles set afire by South Vietnamese students during the "Attack US vehicles" campaign

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anti-election fraud and anti-dictatorship slogans with those fighting against the militarization of schools and against Thieu's seven economic measures... The systematic destruction of American motorcars and those of satellite countries shows quite clearly the content of the fierce struggle now being waged in Saigon streets. Flouting Thieu's orders to "shoot on the spot" any car destroyer, the youths in urban centres have been stepping up this drive with the definite aim of wiping out the means employed by an aggressive army. They are not prompted by a fanatical xenophoby as the Thieu clique has alleged, but by a sound patriotism and hatred for the enemy. They ask for the recall of Bunker because he is a proconsul who pokes his nose into the South Vietnamese people's affairs, a representative of US imperialism in Saigon. They clearly realize who their fellow countrymen are and who the aggressors and traitors to the country are. They fight in serried ranks against the enemy. All this features the growth of the mass movement in urban centres in the recent past.

Joint Action, a Factor...

IN face of this situation, the Thieu clique is out for blood, using such insidious methods as sneaking into the ranks of the opposition to sow division and suspicion among the fighting forces and emasculate them; this is a current trick used by the agents of imperialism to sabotage the mass movement.

This betrays Thieu's fear of the people, of the solidarity between the various sections of the population. In face of well organized forces who skilfully coordinate their actions, he is but a blade of grass drifting on a rough sea. The townsfolk are embarking on a right path when they broaden and strengthen their united front against the aggressors and traitors and push up their action for peace, independence, democracy and people's right to live.

Of late, they have dealt a hard blow at the enemy, thanks to the close solidarity between the political, social and religious forces, between the personalities and forces fighting for peace and national concord; all the Vietnamese, in Saigon or in other cities, within or without the country, work with the same sense of purpose. It is an invincible force which guarantees the success of a do-or-die struggle against the US imperialist aggressors and their placeman, dictator Nguyen Van Thieu.

USED by Nixon as a tool to carry out "Vietnamization", Thieu has let out his cloven hoof as a fascist. He has been savagely victimizing students, intellectuals, Buddhists, disabled servicemen, and other people to consolidate his rule and implement the "Vietnamization" of the war. More than at any other time, let us widen our united front, fight more stubbornly and efficiently against the fiendish enemy. Closely coordinating, and persevering in, their actions, the townsfolk in South Viet Nam will certainly carry the day.

SOUTH VIET NAM IN STRUGGLE

in the cities

o The Saigon Students' General Association decided on October 10 to found the *Students' and Pupils' Movement for Democracy and Peace*, and to launch a general boycott of exams in protest against Nguyen Van Thieu's "militarization of schools."

The same day the *Committee for the People's Right to Live*, another student organization, started a *non-cooperation with the US* campaign. The Committee urged the youth to take three oaths:

— not to serve as soldiers in the US aggressive war in Viet Nam.

— to rise up resolutely and, together with their fellow-countrymen throughout the country, fight for peace and the fatherland's reunification.

— to oppose with determination the dissemination of depraved American culture in Viet Nam.

o Students demonstrated in front of the US Embassy on October 11 morning with the slogans: "Proconsul Bunker, go home!", "Let our countrymen, students and pupils resolutely rise up to overthrow the present cruel regime!". Participants let off 30 fire arrows at Bunker's residence.

o On October 12, over 2,000 students of the Faculty of Science and the Petrus Ky Middle School kept clear from exams and took part in street parades. They held high anti-US-Thieu slogans: "With Thieu in power US enslavement will continue", "Cancel the school-militarization program, set free detained students."

o In Da Nang, 5,000 people took to the streets against the murders of students Nguyen Ba Tan and Nguyen Van Vang on election day, October 3. They set fire to 10 US-owned cars and staged a market strike. Students stayed away from examinations and classes.

o On October 12, the *Students' and Pupils' Mothers Association* came into being in Saigon to take care of students and pupils jailed or deported after, or injured in, anti-US-Thieu actions. The Association decided to hold a *mother-and-son reunion* gathering soon.

o A monk of the An Quang Pagoda staged a sit-in at the Saigon "Lower House" building on October 16. He demanded that Thieu release Madame Ngo Ba Thanh, President of the *Women's Movement for the Right to Live*, and all students apprehended for their activities against election frauds.

o On October, 19 alone 14 Saigon papers were seized, the largest crack-down since election day. Since that date over 100 had been victims of the same measure and public opinion holds that Thieu is now using violence against the press.

In High Plateaux

CONGRESS OF ARMY HEROES AND ELITE FIGHTERS

THE People's Liberation Armed Forces in the High Plateaux jubilantly held in the last days of Autumn their 5th Congress of Heroes, Model Armymen and Valiant Fighters. From all the battlefields in the vast Highland areas, the best sons and daughters of the local people of various nationalities converged on the meeting place. They were representatives of all arms and services, of the regular and regional armies, militia and guerilla, of organs and branches serving the front which had once cooperated in the battles of Ngoc To Ba, Ngoc Rinh Rua, Phu Nhon...

It was a show of strength of collectives of heroes, of dauntless combatants who had contributed to the upholding of the High Plateaux people's tradition of indomitableness. Holding their ground in a vital region of South Viet Nam, and marching on thick layers of adverse bombs and shells, they had turned each track of forest and mountain summit of Kontum, Gia Lai and Darlac provinces into burying grounds for the US and Saigon troops, and each section of Highway 7, 14, 18 and 19 into a cemetery for enemy vehicles,

In their defensive and losing posture, the US and its lackeys had been striving to consolidate their defence lines in an attempt to check PLAF offensives, but a sea of fire descended upon them in Ngoc To Ba, on High Point 1001, in Ngoc To Bien. The US-Saigon had planned to hurl troops into the "3rd border area" to rescue their mates bogged down in South Laos and North-East Cambodia, but their adventure was foiled right at its start by the patriotic forces. The enemy had been resorting to all manoeuvres to "pacify" the High Plateaux, but thousands of adverse men were either killed or captured following wave after wave of offensives and uprisings in Kontum, Gia Lai and Darlac, and tens of thousands of highlanders had become thus again masters of their villages and hamlets. The people's revolt in Phu Nhon district (Darlac province) was a typical anti-"pacification" action. In only a day and a night, the Liberation fighters assisted the people in thwarting the enemy "pacification" plan in the district and shattered a big chunk of their coercive system there.

The brilliant successes recorded by the High Plateaux army and people in the past year have highlighted the tremendous and all-sided growth of the PLAF in the region. In this untamable stretch of land, countless of outstanding units and elite officers and men have been tempered and have won the people's love and admiration.

In all villages, hamlets and battlefields, everywhere was resounding with dramatic feats. The High Plateaux army and people were fulfilling their most earnest longing and warmly welcoming their best sons and daughters making for the Congress of Victors.

Present there were brave men and women from PLAF infantry, engineering and artillery units well-known for their records in Ngoc To Ba and Ngoc Rinh Rua, for their stamina and efficiency in wiping out the enemy, for their skilful tactics against the adversary inside their fortifications and during operations, or for their ability of enveloping adverse troops while intercepting their reinforcements.

Attending were also representatives of fighting villages and hamlets where old and young, women and men alike took part in the fight against the enemy with conventional or rudimentary weapons, by means of booby traps and stone traps, broke off all adverse raiding operations, firmly defended the revolutionary bases, ensured production and helped the fighters assault the enemy.

• In the batch of heroes and valiant fighters were many more model army officers and men of different nationalities. Besides scouts credited with hundreds of adverse casualties was the squad commander who distinguished himself by devastating assaults on enemy strong fortifications, usually taking the lead in difficult circumstances, making deep thrusts and opening difficult breaches for his whole unit to flatten the target base. Next to the valiant and resourceful anti-aircraft gunner who had brought down many enemy planes was the young guerilla who alone knocked down a US aircraft and made short work of its crewmen with his rifle. At the side of the sharp shooter who day and night had hung on to the adverse position and taken a toll of many enemy troops with sniping fire, there was the guerilla who had never abandoned the people and his native land and persuaded them to rise up, destroy cruel thugs, break the enemy grip, and wrest back their mastership. In the ranks of the heroes were: fearless messengers who had discharged their missions in the hardest and most intricate situations, the transport fighter of Pa Co minority origin who had for 4 consecutive years hauled twice as much freight as assigned, the guerilla of Ba Na nationality who, once in the enemy hands, successfully opposed his indomitable spirit and loyalty to the Revolution and people to extreme savage torture.

Under the army banner with 10 dazzling "Liberation Military Medals," pinned on it, the collective of representatives of the PLAF in the High Plateaux enthusiastically reviewed the situation and the latter's signal achievements in the past year. They were extremely proud of its ever bigger contributions to the South Vietnamese people's anti-US pro-national salvation cause.

On behalf of the PLAF in the High Plateaux, the representative of the latter's Command voiced all their officers and men's resolve to continue the unyielding and indomitable tradition of the army and people of various nationalities in the High Plateaux, emulate one another in recording more exploits and together with the army and people throughout South Viet Nam further step up offensives, and uprisings, bringing the anti-US pro-national salvation effort to complete victory.

Q.T.

In our liberated zones

"A PLOUGH IN ONE HAND A GUN IN ANOTHER" MOVEMENT REVIEWED

The South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Association called in September 1971 an enlarged conference of its Executive Committee with the participation of representatives of various zones and provinces to assess the results of its activity in the past period and map out tasks for the future.

Nguyen Van Sieu, Secretary of its Executive Committee, read a report on the general situation in South Viet Nam, the political and combat achievements of the Association's members and peasants, the movement against the enemy coercion and "pacification", and the consolidation and broadening of the liberated areas.

The Conference also heard a report on the peasants' movement against the deceitful US-Saigon "land to the tiller" law and typical accounts by a number of localities on the many-sided activities of their Associations' members and peasants.

Through the speeches, the Conference concluded that in the extremely intricate and ruthless fight against the US aggressors, the Association's cadres and members and peasants had been powerfully developing their posture of revolutionary offensive, bending all their potentials and abilities to, together with the People's Liberation Armed Forces, continually break the enemy grip and frustrate their "pacification" plan. In the first half of 1971 alone, millions of peasants rose up and demolish nearly 2,000 "strategic hamlets" and other concentration centres, wrested back control of over 500 villages and hamlets, and broadened the liberated areas. Millions of peasants in bordering villages of province or district capitals and in enemy held areas have come out victorious of their grim resistance against the pulling down of houses, herding of people and devastation of gardens and fields.

Guerilla warfare, the building of fighting villages and hamlets and beating off enemy raids with home-made arms have been gaining in intensity and magnitude.

In the production field, peasants in South Viet Nam have upheld their spirit of self-reliance. Those in the liberated areas, mountainous or delta regions and areas bordering province or district capitals have enhanced their solidarity and mutual assistanee in the fight against the levelling of their houses and gardens and increase production. In several localities, thanks to farming techniques more suitable to war condition, the production has recorded good results and the material and spiritual life has been constantly improved.

Despite US-Saigon vicious attempts to destroy revolutionary organizations, the Association's branches have been expanding unceasingly in the past period, and the ranks of its cadres swelling day by day.

The gathering was of the view that the South Vietnamese peasants could be proud of their role as a powerful army and steady mainstay of the revolutionary power. The Association's members' and peasants' great achievements have contributed to the South Viet Nam revolutionary gains.

As for the tasks for the coming period, the meeting unanimously decided to continue mobilizing the Association's members and peasants to focuss their efforts on foiling the enemy "pacification" plan along with opposing their "land to the tiller" law. This struggle will be carried out with armed and political actions to break the enemy grip, recover the control of the countryside, liberate more villages and hamlets, widen the liberated areas, and at the same time step up production and better the peasants' material and moral welfare.

After the awarding by the LPA Executive Committee of certificates of merit to Association's leading members and cadres in various localities for their outstanding records, the assembly once again asserted that as the effort against "pacification" plan was a tough and fierce confrontation between the peasants and the US and its quislings in the countryside, the peasants throughout South Viet Nam would have to persistently and continually fight till the puppet army and administration topple and the US imperialists quit South Viet Nam. Only then could the peasants really be masters of their land, and their life really free and happy.

With their traditional sense of solidarity, stamina and courage and the Revolution's promising prospects, the South Vietnamese peasants will surely thwart the US-Saigon rural "pacification" plan and achieve ever greater successes.

Peasants in a liberated zone helping one another rebuild houses after raids by American and Saigon troops

"VIETNAMIZATION" IS DOOMED TO FAILURE

SUCH is the truth, which Nixon and his lackeys must have seen better than anyone else.

From the 1970-1971 dry season, Nixon, with his reactionary doctrine, has gone straight into the same labyrinth in which L.B. Johnson got lost three years ago and finally had to bow out.

As for the people and liberation armed forces of South Viet Nam, their 1970-1971 dry-season victory is the second biggest victory since the spring of 1968. It marks a new, very important development of the people's struggle against US aggression, for national salvation. It shows the main trend of the present situation: the Vietnamese people are on a victorious, favourable and upward trend while the US-puppets are in a losing, difficult, downhill trend.

The US and its valets are blaming each other and try to recoup. Yet it can be said with certainty that the harder they try the more they will lose. What happened to the US aggressors in the 1970-1971 dry season is but an inevitability like so many others throughout the process of the US aggression and throughout the struggle waged by the peoples of Viet Nam and other Indochinese countries against aggression. Having witnessed a succession of schemes, which is also succession of defeats of the US imperialists, we can assert that our victory in the 1970-1971 dry season is part and parcel of the victory of the entire Vietnamese people in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation.

II

THE 1970-1971 DRY SEASON VICTORY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE VIET NAM REVOLUTION

ALL through the last 26 years the US imperialists have caused untold mourning to the land of Viet Nam. What makes the US aggressors squander huge sums of money, vast quantities of wealth, and hundreds of thousands of American lives in waging a local war, the biggest, longest in the history of the US, against the Vietnamese people? Why almost half a dozen American presidents—from Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson to Nixon—,despite bitter defeats, have all obstinately clung to their design of aggression against Viet Nam? The basic, underlying cause of all this cannot be found unless an analysis is made of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of US imperialism.

After World War II, US imperialism became the richest, most powerful in the whole capitalist camp. It planned to achieve world hegemony by means of economic and military strength. Viet Nam has been one of its prime targets for the following reasons:

— Economically speaking, this country offers immense natural resources and manpower;

— Militarily, it is Southeast Asian outpost of the socialist camp and the bridge linking the latter to Southeast Asia seething with revolution;

— Politically, this country is a part of the socialist system, the place where the liberation movement is the most powerful and a source of inspiration to the nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

For the same reasons, Viet Nam is the focal point for all the basic contradictions of the world today:

— Contradictions between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp,

— Contradictions between the working class and the propertied class in the capitalist countries,

— Contradictions between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and colonialism on the other, and

— Contradictions in the imperialist camp itself, and between one group of monopoly capitalism and another in the imperialist countries.

Right after the victory of the August 1945 Revolution, US imperialism, then under Truman, dipped its dirty interventionist hands in Viet Nam, as an "allied" country to accept Japanese surrender. Ever since more and more of the ugly features of the aggressor has been revealed through these utterly wicked designs:

— To crush the Viet Nam revolution, subjugate a socialist country, put out the fire of national liberation which is blazing the path for the colonial and semi-colonial countries to rise up;

— To prevent the influence of socialism from extending to South Asia and part of the revolution-prone Africa and Latin America; and

— To use Viet Nam as the testbench for US strategies and tactics for eventual suppression of the revolution in newly emerging countries, threaten the socialist camp and push back the influence of communism in the world.

From these considerations, we can understand why US imperialism has been conducting in Viet Nam which has neither a large territory nor a big population, the biggest, most violent, longest war, since World War II.

We also can see the great international significance of the victory of the Viet Nam revolution. The Viet Nam revolution is great in that it is defeating the powerful ring-leader of the capitalist camp to secure independence and freedom for its people. It has contributed in a major way to changing the balance of force in the world and, in defeating US imperialism, is advancing the revolutionary tides in our time to a higher stage.

The present defeats of US imperialism in Viet Nam are the extension of the failure of the various reactionary global strategies the enemy has tested in this country—the "flexible response" strategy under Kennedy and Johnson, and the present strategy of Nixon.

The way the Viet Nam revolution has travelled before it can win such inspiring successes as we can see now has been a long, difficult, but very glorious and great one. It can be retraced in its main stages as follows:

— After 9 years of armed resistance the Vietnamese people beat the French colonialists in the world-shaking battle at Dien Bien Phu. The defeated French aggressors had to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreements recognizing the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the completely liberated northern half of Viet Nam. It was clearly stated in the said agreements that general free elections would be held later to reunify the two parts of Viet Nam.

The defeat of French colonialism also meant a defeat of the US interventionists who had all the time been working behind the scene, and had covered as much as 80 percent of the war expenditures for the French at the peak of the conflict.

— Not long afterward the US imperialists crowded the French colonialists out of South Viet Nam. It tore up the Geneva Agreements, prevented the holding of the general elections, sent Ngo Dinh Diem back to South Viet Nam from the US who immediately started a bloody terror campaign against the revolutionary masses of South Viet Nam with his notorious travelling guillotine.

Concerted popular uprisings broke out in 1959-1960 with the people seizing control of many rural areas while stepping up the patriotic movement in the towns. To improve their military and political situation the US aggressors ordered Ngo Dinh Diem killed. This was too late, because popular uprisings and a revolutionary war were developing fast.

Following up our Ap Bac battle (January 2, 1963), we foiled within the same year the "heliborne" and "armour" tactics. In the following years, 1964 and 1965, we gave big annihilation battles in Binh Gia, Ba Gia and many other places. That marked the complete failure of the enemy's "special war" which drew in its wake the quick disintegration of the 500,000-strong puppet army together with nearly 100,000 American "advisors."

— In the middle of 1965, US troops were introduced in a haste into South Viet Nam to the rescue of the puppets. In escalating the local war of aggression in South Viet Nam and simultaneously launching an air-naval war of destruction against North Viet Nam the US imperialists took for granted that they could turn South Viet Nam into a new-type colony within a few weeks. The plan dragged on for 12 months, 18 months, and then 40 months, and finally the enemy army of over one million men were utterly beaten in the first days of the 1968 Spring. The US was compelled to de-escalate the war, which is a tacit recognition of the fiasco of its local war strategy. Popular indignation burst out at home and a series of top men were replaced — President Johnson, McNamara the strong man of America, Maxwell Taylor the shrewdest man, Westmoreland the most trusted man of the US armed forces, etc.

After many years of resistance against the US aggression we are now in a position to assert that the cause of the successive defeats of the US lies in its overestimation of its own strength and its underrating the adversary. This also explains why the US has been caught by surprise again and again and has always renewed its gambits in spite of very heavy setbacks.

As for the South Vietnamese people, we are winning because we know our own strength and capabilities, we can discern the basic weaknesses of the US from its temporary strength. We have gradually grasped the laws governing the war and, therefore, can increase our strength steadily. With the great combined force of people's war we have shown the US imperialists where the limit of their strength is. However, we also know that the de-escalation of

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the US war is not a simple process, having seen how brazenly and ruthlessly the aggressors have escalated it. The US imperialists have been forced to de-escalate but they remain very obdurate and crafty. They are still trying, with their economic and military potentials and with many wicked manœuvres, to attain the goal they have been after, without success, all these years. Such is the ingrained greed of imperialism, especially American imperialism.

Therefore, right now when he is forced to de-escalate, Nixon is planning a lot of schemes which evolve round his "main doctrine" now being tested in the "Vietnamization." The experimentation has gone on for two years now with more stinging defeats for the US. Yet, Nixon has shown no sign of giving up his "Vietnamization" program. But this plan of his carries in itself the seeds of failure. In this sense, the 1970-1971 dry season is another eye-opener for Nixon and his followers to convince them once again of the inevitability of the fiasco of this program.

III

"VIETNAMIZATION» OF THE WAR—A VICIOUS CIRCLE, AN OBSOLETE AND STALEMATED STRATEGY

THE US imperialists have been forced to de-escalate the war by "Vietnamizing" it.

"Vietnamization" of the war is a part of the "Nixon doctrine," the new counter-revolutionary global strategy of US imperialism. It is the direct outcome of a series of US setbacks in Viet Nam where the biggest ever local war conducted by more than half a million American troops and the modern air and naval forces of the US has been worsted. It is also a reflection of the changed balance of force in the world. Today there have emerged in the world mighty revolutionary forces capable of checking the US scheme to provoke a nuclear war, defeating the biggest local war of aggression of the US, frustrating its counter-revolutionary putsches and peaceful evolution manœuvres. The economic power of the US and the American way of life have lost its appeal just because the imperialist United States itself is in the doldrums, plagued by a big, all-round crisis. US imperialism, the biggest warmonger and aggressor, the biggest fomenter of subversion and "peaceful evolution," has been retreating from one position to another under the impact of the most vigorous blows from many sides. Viet Nam is where it has been hardest beaten.

The US "Vietnamization" strategy pointed out above, was conceived at a time when the US was in a losing position and compelled to de-escalate the war. But the US has bartered dollars and weapons for the blood of the Vietnamese people and the other Indochinese peoples in an attempt to keep its neo-colonialism and is using dollars and the blood of the Indochinese peoples to prolong and widen the criminal war of aggression in South Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

More specifically, the US is reckoning that even with a small "residual" support force, and chiefly with a smaller economic and military aid, it will still be able to secure a "position of strength" on the battlefield with the ultimate aim of materializing its neo-colonialism in Viet Nam. It is clear that US imperialism was as brutal and perfidious in escalating the war, as it is adamant and crafty in de-escalating it. Adamant because, notwithstanding its defeats, it is still seeking to counter-attack in order to achieve at all costs its aggressive scheme. Crafty because it calls for the use of Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese and Indochinese to fight Indochinese.

According to a press briefing by US Defense Secretary Laird on September 26, 1969 and Nixon's address of November 3, 1969, the US aggressors have set the following four objectives for their "Vietnamization" strategy:

First, to beef up the puppet army to 800,000 men within 1969, and then to more than one million in the years 1970-1971, by these three measures: speed up forcible conscription, re-arm the puppet army (with the weapons left by the US in Viet Nam), give crash training for the puppet army in those techniques and tactics already used by the US on the Viet Nam battlefield.

The US reckoned that when the puppet army had acquired this strength (especially with regard to the main-force units), and with maximum US air and logistical support, it could cope with the revolutionary forces in Viet Nam and other parts of Indochina, and play its role as main strategic force of the "Vietnamization" strategy.

Second, as Kissinger, Nixon's special adviser, has put it, since the war in South Viet Nam must be one to "win the hearts and minds" and not to occupy land, the US aggressors have paid special attention to building a strong puppet administration from top to bottom. They place first importance on building by all means a strong "central government" in Saigon by concentrating on the following measures:

a) To rally through bribery, purge, terror and any other means the various groups of henchmen to serve as a political support for the military dictatorship of Nguyen Van Thieu. The US aggressors maintain that only such a government can have the power and capability to continue the leadership and command of the puppet army in the confrontation with the revolutionary forces now that US combat forces are withdrawing and the morale of the puppet army is going down the drain. Such a government, even without the support of active sections, will be "passively accepted" by the population.

b) To consolidate and broaden the puppet administration's control over the people in the cities and other populous areas. As the Western press has noted, the Nixon clique is trying to ensure an unchallenged power for Thieu in South Viet Nam by the flame of war, and to put out the war by destroying villages in Viet Nam.

c) Besides, the US is also applying a number of economic and political measures such as "land reform" and "economic rehabilitation" in a bid to stabilize the decrepit and ailing economy and finance of the Saigon puppet administration.

Third, to achieve the two said objectives, the US-puppets must "pacify" the countryside and bring under control the majority of the population. This they regard as a main strategic measure of "Vietnamization" with a view to:

— Dislodging the patriotic armed forces from the rural areas, and then destroying the "infra-structure of the Viet Cong" (i.e. the revolutionary bases).

— Scraping up manpower and material resources for the "Vietnamization" plan.

— Creating safe areas with a strong defence perimeter of posts and positions and with the efficacious work of "pacification" teams where the US hopes the puppet army might take over its own defence in the "hard shell" with US air and logistical support.

Fourth, "Vietnamization" would help the US win a military victory with a lesser price and less US casualties. This would create favourable conditions for it to stabilize the political and economic situation in the United States and consequently assuage the demand of the American people and political circles for an end to the war of aggression in Viet Nam. In Nixon's view, this is the only way to create a basis for the "Vietnamization" of the war strategy. If Congress decides a speedy withdrawal and a cutback on the economic and military aid to Thieu, his "Vietnamization" plan will go to ruin.

Apart from concentrating on these four tasks in service of the "Vietnamization" effort, the US aggressors have also been doing all they can to limit and cut off the link and assistance from the great rear to the great front with a view to encircling, isolating and weakening the resistance forces in the South.

It must be pointed out that Nixon and Co. have harboured big ambitions about and pinned great hopes on the "Vietnamization" strategy. But this strategy has no basis whatever for success.

In fact, it is a vicious circle, a stalemated and outmoded policy.

This is because:

— It reflects an adamant and subjective attitude on the part of US imperialism in resisting a common trend of the world which it has failed to contain all along the past decades. Today, it is sailing against a new, still more powerful current which is the awakening of the conscience of the progressive people of the whole world, of the majority of the American people and even of those Vietnamese who heretofore have been vague about the US, and their resolve to rebuff neo-colonialism and expose the perfidious and brazen moves of the US-type policy of aggression. This trend has generated a powerful current that is multiplying manifold the resistance strength of the Vietnamese people and driving US imperialism into the abyss of failure. Nixon, however adamant and crafty, cannot stand in its way.

— The "Vietnamization" strategy has unfolded like a series of emergency operations undertaken by the US to salvage its own policy. It is meant to prevent the failure of the aggressive war in Viet Nam conducted by half a million US troops who were massively landed in Viet Nam to prevent the bankruptcy of the aggressive scheme by neo-colonialism. Then the war was carried to Cambodia to save the "Vietnamization" plan there from imminent collapse in early 1970. In 1971, the war was extended to Southern Laos where the US was facing the major revolutionary force of the Indochinese countries fighting in close unity.

US imperialism has set in motion its colossal propaganda and psy-war machine to hawk the "Nixon doctrine" and the "Vietnamization" strategy on a world scale trying to present the situation in a rosy light by boasting of its imaginary "successes" and "progress." But the world's people including the American people have seen only too well what the US ruling circles' promises of "impending victory" really was and therefore have come out of their "skepticism" and "reservation" to flatly expose all the humbugs of the US.

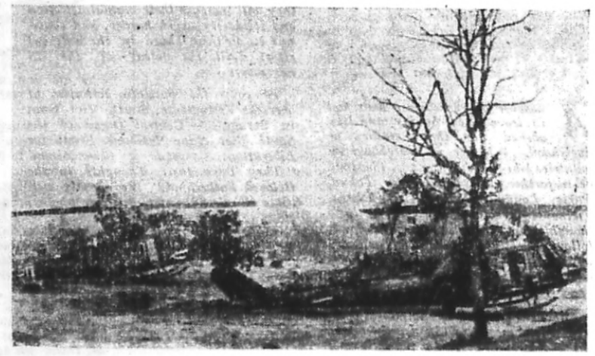
— Admittedly, "Vietnamization" constitutes a bigger and more serious stalemate for the US war-maniacs. The US intended to use "Vietnamization" to save itself from defeat, but extremely stubborn and brutal by nature, it is now doing its best to save its own "Vietnamization" gambit. US imperialism has been hectically clamouring about "withdrawal" and "bringing the war to a close." But it has in fact widened and prolonged the war. And by so doing, it is widening the scale of its defeat and prolonging the process of its failure.

That, in sum, is all about Nixon's "Vietnamization" strategy, a vicious circle, a stalemated and anachronistic policy. This has been graphically demonstrated by reality on all fronts of the "Vietnamization" strategy.

Let's have a closer look into every aspect of this strategy.

(To be continued)

CUU LONG



US helicopter supporting Saigon troops captured by PLAF at Ban Dong (Laos)

For Our Beloved Fatherland

A number of Vietnamese have had to leave their country and live abroad for their studies or livelihood. Whether in neighbouring countries like Cambodia, Laos, Thailand or in farther places like Numea, Tokyo, Paris, London, Montreal, Berkeley... Vietnamese residents always turn their thoughts to the beloved fatherland, follow the situation at home and try to do their bits in the nation's patriotic resistance against US aggression.

Although varying in number, overseas Vietnamese remain united, help one another and abide by the laws and regulations of the host countries. They organize themselves into Associations and General Associations, publish news bulletins, weeklies or magazines to voice their eager aspirations and feelings regarding their native land. They have taken many actions: meetings, teach-ins against the US government's "Vietnamization" and continuation in office of the Nguyen Van Thieu client administration, collections of funds "against US aggression, for national salvation"; they have sent home money, medicines etc... as contributions to the resistance fund. Their patriotic activities have been appreciated with emotion by their fellow countrymen at home as very valuable to the common cause of the nation.

From the embattled fatherland we warmly hail the overseas Vietnamese the world over and sincerely hope that they will increase their mutual affection and solidarity, work harder, and continue to do their share in the national effort until the defeat of the US aggressors.

To cover the patriotic activities of overseas Vietnamese, South Viet Nam in Struggle *— Central Organ of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation — opens a new column "They Turn their Thoughts to the Beloved Fatherland." We warmly welcome all relevant news, articles, photos, etc... as contributions. — Ed.*

Vietnamese residents in France welcoming the RSVN PRG

ACTIVITIES OF PATRIOTIC VIETNAMESE IN CANADA

Last August, a delegation of the South Viet Nam — United States Friendship Association led by Huynh Van Ba paid a visit to Canada. There it called at the Association of Patriotic Vietnamese in Canada. In this fraternal meeting, after enquiring after the residents, the delegation kept them abreast with the great military and political gains of their people at home in their patriotic struggle against US aggression, then recommended to them to strengthen their solidarity and thoroughly enforce the laws and regulations of the host country.

Formerly, the Association of Patriotic Vietnamese in Canada concurrently with the editorial board of "Our Era" (magazine of Vietnamese students in Canada) had organized a Summer Camp in Val du Lac near Shenbrooke attended by many Vietnamese residents from various parts of Canada. On this occasion, the Association had published a collection of "Musical compositions — Val du Lac Summer Camp", and a collection of "Poems about our Fatherland," works by well-known poets from North and South Viet Nam and by Vietnamese nationals in Canada.

Many American friends belonging to anti-war organizations had come to Montreal to take part in the teach-ins on Viet Nam. Mrs Barbara Dane, a singer and composer, had met some Association members. In the soirée organized by the Association to introduce Vietnamese songs, Mrs Dane had obliged the audience with Vietnamese songs in English as well as several anti-war songs. Mrs Dane is the author of the Viet Nam Song Book gathering one hundred Vietnamese and foreign songs about Viet Nam and of the anti-war record "GI's Resistance". Mrs Ellen Ray, producer of many films on Viet Nam, together with a women's delegation from the "May Day" had called at the Association and compared notes with the Vietnamese residents. She had shown the film "May", her latest on Viet Nam and the anti-war movement in the United States. Moreover, members of the Association had helped Miss Susan Danielson translate a number of Vietnamese poems into English for the American public.

THE DRVN IN BRIEF

Militiamen in Ta Yen Chau (North-West region) hard in training and ready to defend their village

o The DRVN Foreign Ministry has recently published a strong protest against US continued bombings and strafings of localities north of the demilitarized zone and firmly insisted that the US government immediately end all its encroachments on the DRVN sovereignty and security.

o The Central Agricultural Committee and the Ho Chi Minh Labour Youth have held a festival of top-notch tea-pickers from state farms. The competition was attended by nearly 80 most efficient workers from over 30 state farms throughout North Viet Nam.

11 outstanding tea-pickers and 2 proficient units were selected.

o On October 9, 1971, the Hon Gai Coal Company called a meeting to hail the teams which had fulfilled the 1971 plan and launch a new emulation drive to top the 1971 plan by 25 per cent in response to President Ho Chi Minh's recommendation made during his visit three years ago.

o The Haiphong Administrative Committee and Fatherland Front Committee held a meeting to welcome the heroes of the People's Armed Forces and receive the Heroic Unit banner for militiamen of the B Shipyards newly cited by the National Assembly.

o The Economy and Planning College has just graduated 386 students of the 9th full-time curriculum (1967-1971) belonging to various branches: Industrial Economy, Agricultural Economy, National Planning, Labour Economy, Economy and Prices, Economy and Materials, and Statistics.

o The Blood Research Department of the Bach Mai hospital has succeeded in photographing the lymph system. This will help diagnose ganglionic tuberculosis, ganglionic tumors, cancer (especially in the ganglions deep in the body, inaccessible to sight or touch).

o Over 150 research workers in archaeology, history, ethnology, linguistics, folk literature, archives, museums, geography, geology, paleography and paleontology have recently met in an annual conference in Hanoi to review their work.

A number of reports dealt with the fossilized teeth unearthed in Tham Khuyen grotto (Lang Son) belonging to the pithecanthrope 200,000 years ago, with the "Son Vi culture" (Vinh Phu) late in the Old Stone Age or Neolithic period, with the new findings in Nghe An, Lang Son... attributed to the Hoa Binh and Bac Son cultures, which are precious exhibits showing that Viet Nam is one of the cradles of mankind. Other papers brought out the continued development of the Hung Vuong period throughout 2,000 years.

Other reports treated historical documents from the Two Sisters Trung period through the 12 Feudal Lords up to the end of the Early Le.

The meeting adopted a resolution to push ahead scientific work in the coming years about the Hung Vuong—An Duong Kings period and make preparations for the investigation into the Tran period, a brilliant era of the Vietnamese nation.

CHILE'S PEOPLE'S UNITY BLOC WILL TRIUMPH

DR Salvador Allende, candidate of the People's Unity Bloc, won the presidential elections on Sept. 4, 1970. On Nov. 3, 1970 he took office and formed the People's Government. A fresh fight was initiated that day, a tough struggle against internal and external enemies to wrest independence "for the second time" and pave the way for Chile to forge ahead.

Right after the elections Dr Allende told his fellow-countrymen, "If it's hard to achieve success (in the elections), the consolidation of this success and the building of a new society is still much harder."

The Chilean people have embarked on construction, and in only one year they have wrought substantial changes in their country.

MOMENTOUS ACHIEVEMENTS

Carrying into effect a radical land reform, the People's Government expropriated 1,400 latifundias and distributed them to the tillers, thereby gradually liquidating the landlords' right to hold lands.

It bought the stocks of all banks, stabilized the banking system, took over and has been effectively using the financial assets of the Central Bank. The most meaningful achievement has been the requisition of the coal, iron, steel, saltpetre and copper industries. The nationalization of the US-controlled copper mines last July was of a tremendous significance for the defence of Chile's sovereignty since copper is the country's greatest wealth and its production ranks fourth in the world after the USA, the USSR and Zambia.

Dr Allende's People's Government has also taken in hand foreign trade, stabilized prices and curbed inflation. Chile has successfully overcome two political crises engineered by reactionary elements who assassinated General Schneider and ex-Minister of the Interior Zujovic.

The credit enjoyed by Chile and Dr Allende personally in the world keeps mounting. The President's recent trips to Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru were warmly applauded. His talks with his counterparts in those countries ended with positive results. The parties concerned have undertaken to respect each other's sovereignty and not to tolerate whatever outside pressure, affirmed their right to recover national resources, and expressed the hope for joint action against under-development and for improving the people's standard of living.

NO MEAN DIFFICULTIES

Of course, as Dr Allende has warned, countless difficulties, and no mean ones at that, lie ahead in this transitional period.

First, those left behind by the preceding governments such as unemployment (300,000 people are jobless), housing shortage, inflation... Natural calamities also put the People's Government to a hard test in its first year of office.

One of the gravest developments was the plot to overthrow the present administration by reactionaries working hand in glove with external enemies.

Recently, after Chile's nationalization of the North American-owned copper companies, Washington put pressure on it and threatened reprisals. The People's Government has stood firm in the face of the US attitude, and world opinion, siding with Chile, castigated the arrogance of the Nixon administration.

Surveying the gains scored in a year, Dr Allende said: "We realize very clearly that a serious resistance is about to begin, both at home and in the world. But we shall decidedly triumph, thanks to our unity and our determination to win — a most important factor at this stage... Braving a series of difficulties, we shall forge ahead, continue to forge ahead, and surely get the upper hand."

FULL SUPPORT TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The Chilean people and their government headed by Dr Allende have consistently shown sympathy with, and total support for, the just effort of the Vietnamese people for national salvation. The President himself feels the deepest feelings for President Ho Chi Minh.

As exponent of the will of its people, the Chilean government fully approves the July 1 seven points of the PRG as a sound basis for the settlement of the Vietnamese problem. The people of South Viet Nam are very grateful to them for this valuable support.

On this occasion the South Vietnamese and their Provisional Revolutionary Government once again reaffirm that they are totally behind the revolutionary measures taken by Dr Allende's government to defend Chile's sovereignty, and reprobate the insolent attitude of the Nixon administration over the copper nationalization issue.

The people of South Viet Nam wish their Chilean brothers, under the clearsighted leadership of President Salvador Allende, greater successes in the safeguarding of their national sovereignty and in the building of a prosperous and happy Chile.

HOANG CANG

à la nixon

the wall and the nose

ONCE upon a time there was a man who smelled a stink everywhere he went and everywhere he sat. He angrily thought somebody playing a practical joke on him.

Then one day somebody told him: "The stink is in your very nose." When they probed it, it was in fact full of pus and blood.

Nowadays in South Viet Nam, the same thing is happening to the US aggressors' noses. They are poking them everywhere, and everywhere they are smelling a stink, the stink of drugs and prostitution.

They lash out at the Vietnamese, blaming it on them, and take appropriate measures against it. In Cam Ranh, they build a 7 feet high steel wall to fence off Vietnamese village.

As for drugs, let the US brasshats and "Mr President" Thieu tell the Saigon Customs House about each import shipment. As far as the Vietnamese are concerned, they have only heard the words "heroine" and "marijuana" spoken at the same time as "OK." Concerning prostitution, just read these few lines quoted from the Guardian *(May 5, 1971): "Prostitution has always been legal in most of Nevada. Any county with a population under 200,000 has the option to legalize prostitution... Operators of houses of prostitution and Nevada's county governments make lots of money through this ultimate form of exploiting women..."*

The pot and prostitution stink is in Mr Nixon's very nose. Steel walls however high they may be, cannot fence it off. The only way to suppress it is to remove the US noses from South Viet Nam.

DU KICH

NO sooner had the gunshots of the Vietnamese people's resistance against colonialist aggression died down in Dien Bien Phu than 500 Algerian revolutionary fighters opened fire in Aures mountains (North Africa), heralding the November 1, 1954 armed insurrection of the Algerian people against French colonialism, for the independence and freedom of their Fatherland.

After seven years of a heroic and gruelling struggle, the Algerian people compelled the French government to sign the Evian agreement (March 1962) recognizing Algeria's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. On July 5, 1962, Algeria declared independence and on September 25, 1962, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria was established. After liberation, the Algerian people had to overcome countless difficulties left by the war, first of all 300,000 orphans, 2 million unemployed and 1 million homeless...

Under the leadership of the Revolutionary Council, the National Liberation Front and the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria presided over by Houari Boumédienne, the Algerian people have upheld their tradition of staunchness and indomitability, rapidly healed their war wounds, and preserved and consolidated their national independence while striving to build economy and culture.

The three-year economic plan (1967-1969) was brilliantly fulfilled.

HAIL THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S HISTORIC DAY

At present, Algeria is finishing the second year of the four-year plan (1970-1973) most promisingly. According to the *Algérie et Développement* magazine of January and February 1970, "the four-year plan will provide the country with a solid industrial base to enable a big leap in the building of a homogeneous national economy and to meet the daily requirements of our people."

The Algerians have always associated themselves with the Asian, African and Latin American national liberation movements of the revolutionary forces against imperialism, colonialism old and new, headed by US imperialism. They have constantly taken sides with the other Arab peoples in their confrontation with the Israeli aggressors to recover the territory illegally occupied by the latter and supported the movement of the Palestinian people for their legitimate national rights.

THE Vietnamese and Algerian peoples had been sharing, since the end of the First World War, membership of the "Colonial Union."

In this current fight against US imperialist aggression, the South Vietnamese people enjoy the strong sympathy and support of the Algerian people, Revolutionary Council, National Liberation Front and Government. The fact that Algeria was the first country in Africa to let the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation set up a permanent mission in Algiers and one of the first states in the world to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and her continual activities in favour of our people's patriotic resistance against US aggression, have concretely and movingly illustrated the increasing militant solidarity between the two peoples. The Algerian people's precious support and assistance had been a vigorous stimulus for the South Vietnamese to step up their fight and win greater successes.

On October 5, 1971, in Algiers, during a reception in honour of A.N. Kosygin, visiting Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Houari Boumédienne, President of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria stated: "We fully support the Vietnamese people and stress the necessity to put an end to imperialist aggression in South-East Asia. We think that the seven-point program proposed recently by the PRG of the RSVN is really a positive contribution to the search for a peaceful solution that ensures to the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos the right to national sovereignty after the withdrawal of all imperialist troops in the shortest delay."

Grateful to the heartfelt support of the fraternal Algerian people, the South Vietnamese are determined to close their ranks, perseveringly push ahead their effort and resolutely fight the US aggressors until final victory.

On the occasion of Algeria's great festive day, the South Vietnamese convey their warmest greetings to her people, Revolutionary Council, National Liberation Front and Government.

With their revolutionary tradition, courage, creative spirit and industriousness, the Algerian people will certainly record great achievements in building a prosperous and happy country.

Hurrah For the Japanese People

THE "Anti-War United Action" Day, October 21, 1971, of the Japanese people was spiritedly observed in Japan.

In nearly 800 places throughout the countries, some one million people unanimously chanted: "Immediate end to the US aggressive war in Viet Nam", "Complete return of Okinawa to Japan."

Braving truncheons, gas grenades and fire hoses of more than 50,000 police (13,000 in Tokyo, 10,000 in Osaka), students, pupils, workers and other sections of the people, irrespective of political affiliations, age and sex, went on strike, held meetings or turned out in the streets to condemn the US aggressive war in Indochina and denounce the vicious collusion between the Sato and Nixon administrations and the ratification of the so-called US-Japan agreement to restore Okinawa to Japan.

October 21 has really become a traditional day of agitation of the Japanese people for peace, freedom, neutrality and peace.

Especially, October 21 this year was of greater important significance while the Japanese authorities were carrying further their scheme of voluntarily serving as a stormtrooper for the US imperialists in the implementation of the so-called Nixon doctrine on Asia, part of the US anti-revolutionary global strategy of "decrease of commitment." In realizing this doctrine, Washington and Tokyo have been speeding up the revival of Japanese militarism to be used in lieu of the US in the repression of the national liberation movement in Asia under the US imperialists' command. This dark design was recently revealed by Japanese Defence Minister Nomi Nishimura when he bluntly declared that "the Japanese army would be in some day sent abroad..."

In order to become the servant number one of the US imperialists in Asia the Sato clique have cheaply sold out Japan's national sovereignty, and betrayed the Japanese people's interests. They have extended the "US-Japan Security Treaty" and signed the farcical agreement to "return Okinawa to Japan" so that the US may occupy and freely use Japan as a logistic base against the movement for national liberation and drive for peace, democracy and social progress in this area.

By this infamous trick, the Sato clique have gained tens of billions of dollars of profits out of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples' blood. They have also been trying to step up their expansionist activities throughout the world, scramble for markets and influence with Western imperialist countries, intensify their intrusion into other countries' economic life under the "economic and technical aid" signboard. Moreover, for the selfish interests of a handful of people, they have had to bow to Nixon's restriction on Japanese textile exports to the US.

Such scheme and deeds of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists have been constantly bared and condemned by the Japanese people and progressive public opinion throughout the world. The recent October 21 drive was the Japanese people's new stern warning to the Sato administration's reactionary and disastrous home and foreign policies. It once more testified to the Japanese people's awareness of the necessity of constantly linking their own effort for independence, freedom, neutrality and peace to the movement, to enlist increased support for the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples' resistance against US aggression. The South Vietnamese army and people highly value the Japanese people's movement against the US imperialists and Sato reactionary clique, as a valuable and effective encouragement to, and a harmonious co-ordinated action with, the South Vietnamese people's war. Such shouts as "Down with the US aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina", "US imperialists go home", "Total and unconditional US troop withdrawal from Viet Nam"... have been resounding all over Japan in the past years. They have been giving a strong stimulus to the South Vietnamese army and people to rush forward and wiped out the enemy.

Goods, medicines collected by the Japanese people to assist the Vietnamese people have contributed an effective part to the South Vietnamese people's successes on the battlefield. Huge demonstrations and meetings erupted in all parts and the recent money collection for Viet Nam with nearly 10 million participants and with 200 million yens more than expected have spelled out the great advances of the movement.

The South Vietnamese people sincerely thank the brotherly Japanese people and are resolved to increase their support for the Japanese people's just struggle against the US imperialists and reactionary Sato clique for the abolition of the "US—Japan Security Treaty" and the complete return of Okinawa to Japan.

They are convinced that peace, freedom, neutrality and peace will surely prevail in Japan.

DAI LIEN

West Germany Youths calling for support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression

Demonstration in Stockholm against the US aggressive war in Indochina

in brief × in brief

o Recently, in Pyong Yang, in an interview granted to an Iraqi paper *Al Jumhuriya*, Premier Kim Il Sung strongly condemned US expansion of the war of aggression in the Indochinese countries. "The Korean people regard the aggression of US imperialism against the Indochinese peoples as an assault against themselves and the fight of the Indochinese peoples as their own cause... Our people will support and assist with might and main the fighting peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia," he concluded.

• A Yugoslavia-India joint communique made public on October 10 during the visit of Yugoslav President said: "The Yugoslavian and Indian Governments warmly hail the RSVN PRG 7-point peace offer as a realistic basis for the political solution of the South Vietnamese issue."

o A ceremony to hand a contingent of Czechoslovak medicines and medical instruments to the South Vietnamese was held in Prague on October 7. The RSVN PRG Ambassador to Czechoslovakia received it on behalf of the South Vietnamese people.

o A International Student Conference on Viet Nam convened in Washington from October 13 to 16 unanimously supported the RSVN PRG 7-point peace initiative, passed a resolution pressing the Saigon government to immediately set free the South Vietnamese students detained by them and decided that an "International Solidarity Day" would be kept to urge the US government for an end to the war of aggression and for US total troop withdrawal from Indochina.

o On October 17, in Cairo, the General Palestinian Student Coalition called on the Palestinian youths and students to strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese and the world youths and students and the anti-war Americans and urge the US government to put an early end to its aggressive war in Viet Nam and Indochina.

• A *Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam* and a *Week against Imperialism* were observed in Finland and Norway. The peace movements there held various meetings, passed resolutions demanding that the US pull-out all its troops from South Viet Nam, and organized sit-ins, film shows, exhibitions and collections for the South Vietnamese people.

• In various cities of Great Britain (London, Blackpool, Ulverston, Brighton, etc.), the British progressive forces staged in September and October 1971 many meetings to oppose the US criminal war of aggression in Indochina and to support the Vietnamese people. A letter signed by 100 old men and women in Ulverston has been sent to Viet Nam. Hundreds of the Londoners donated their blood for Viet Nam. The British peace combatants also launched drives of collection, distribution of books, newspapers and materials on Viet Nam and called upon the people throughout Great Britain to step up their activities in support of the Indochinese peoples.

o In all towns of Italy, a money collection has been under way to help the people in the flood-striken areas in North Viet Nam and those of the places in both North and South Viet Nam, badly hit by US air raids.

o The *International Initiative of Solidarity with Viet Nam Organization* in West Germany set on foot a drive to support the Vietnamese people (from October 10 to 30) under the slogans "Immediate withdrawal of all US troops", "Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Lao and Cambodian peoples' struggle for liberation and with the movements against US war in Viet Nam and for the release of Angela Davis."

SOUTH VIET NAM CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION